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On communications relating to the news column should be addressed to THIS EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, but for publication, but as evidence of good faith all letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

No unprinted signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 16TH, 1905.

Two criminals condemned to death in the Philippines have given occasion for remark in the Manila papers by asking, on their way to execution, for a drink of beer. One American journal considered it in the light of a joke; others conceded that it was at least strange. It was human nature epitomised, as a matter of fact; and recalls the story told by Tolstoy in (if memory serves aright) "My Religion." Therein was told an incident of a man hanging over a pit, clinging to a slender and slowly breaking branch. In the pit a mass of deadly serpents awaited his fall: on the edge of the pit a ravening bear looked anxious to catch him. On the top of this some of misery, the man, noticing some drops of honey on a leaf, greedily licked it up. We forget what special moral the great Russian writer drew; but there is the one that cannot escape attention; and its possible applications are innumerable. A story of similar, almost identical, construction is found among the Buddhist parables, as mentioned by the late Professor MAX MULLER. In that also a man hangs from the branch of a tree, the branch bending over a well. An elephant tries to break down the tree. At the bottom of the well is a dragon, and serpents writhe about the sides of the well. In addition—showing that Buddhism realises that fleshly ill cannot be overstated—two mice, one black, one white (night and day) are busy gnawing at the branch to which he clings. The man holds his mouth open, catching some drops of honey that fall from higher branches. The tree is the world, the branch man's life; and the Buddhist moral is that man is blind to the perils

around him, owing to his hunger for the sweets. Buddhism, and some other religions, recommend him to dwell more on the perils of life, and to think less of its sweets. Many men try to do so; and are made thereby more unhappy. The animal world, excluding man, is happy because, as WALT WHITMAN says, it does not lie awake at night bewailing its sins. It does not, that is to say, take notice of the elephant, the mice, and the dragon. Not having acquired man's cognisance of its own mortality, it retains its inheritance of eternal life. To enjoy this bliss of ignorance, there must be, as was doubtless the case with the Macchu malefactors, more brutality than intellect. The higher the type of human evolution, the greater is the intellectual perception of the dragon and the well, and the more pessimism and sorrow. The story as told by Tolstoy, MULLER, and others is as universal in its basic form as are some of the primal legends of the "Gesta Romanorum"; and though priests and bonzes apply it as may best suit their creeds, its photographic accuracy as a picture of human nature remains unaltered. This trait of mankind is an instinct; reason might tell him that he should so make the best of circumstances, but he does so unreasoningly, as a matter of unconquerable habit. That is why Schopenhauer could still enjoy the life he thought he scorned; why doctors can be optimists; and also, unfortunately, why Englishmen shut their ears to Lord RODERICK'S warnings, and accept with satisfaction Mr. BALFOUR'S assurance that there is no danger.

Mr. W. Read is announced to have joined the H.K.V.A.

Bangkok has removed its quarantine on Hongkong vessels.

Further enquiry has made the Singapore Free Press think its informant re murder of Private Short was misinformed.

In concluding a note about Lord Curzon's resignation, the Statesman says:—"So ends the most energetic and in some respects the most noteworthy Viceregalty in the history of British India."

Last night Mrs. Brazil, wife of Police Sergeant Brazil, died at Victoria Hospital, the Peak, after a short illness. The funeral took place at the Happy Valley cemetery yesterday afternoon.

A Times of Ceylon telegram says that a sensation has been caused in Paris by the suicide of the financier, M. Cronier, as the result of a disastrous speculation in sugar. The liabilities are estimated at two and a half millions sterling.

At the Calcutta Monsoon Races, on the 26th instant, a lady took a R.10. ticket in the totalizer, backing a rank outsider, Cheer Up, to win the Entally Plate, which he did by half-a-length. It was the only ticket taken on the horse, and the totalizer paid her the record dividend for India of R.596.

Yesterday afternoon His Excellency the Governor entertained the children of the soldiers of the Garrison, with their parents, at Mountain Lodge. Games were indulged in, races were run, and suitable refreshments were provided for all. Each child also received a memento of the occasion, and both young and old seemed to appreciate the ample arrangements made for their enjoyment.

To-night another of the enjoyable promenade concerts arranged by the Volunteers is to be given. Among many of the well-known and popular contributors we notice the names of Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Grimble, Messrs. Lamont, W. J. Terrell, A. S. Paine, W. M. Stewart, and F. Walstow. Mr. F. Jokl is contributing some more violin music.

The annual meeting of the British Association was opened on Aug. 15th at Cape Town. Professor Darwin, the President, in his inaugural address, sketched the attempts that have been made to formulate evolutionary speculation, with special reference to the principle of natural selection. The Association was discussing questions of special interest to South Africa.

An interesting sidelight was thrown on Chinese business methods at the Supreme Court yesterday, when it transpired that a contract for some building work had been let to a certain firm, who sublet it to another firm, and the latter in turn to another firm. The firm who did the work had to sue for payment and the hearing of the case entailed the appearance of the contractor and the three sub-contractors.

The writer of topical notes in the Singapore Free Press has the following facetious paragraph:—Nobody yet seems to guess why the Kaiser held his recent midnight meeting with the Tsar, or what the outcome of the discussion was. The Tokyo Punch in a cartoon, represents them as merely discussing the weather. It may be remembered that the last time these two monarchs had a yachting trip together in the Baltic the Kaiser at parting sent up the signal:—"The Admiral of the Atlantic sends greeting to the Admiral of the Pacific." It is not known whether on this last occasion the Kaiser repeated this pretty compliment. But probably not. There was the little affair with Togo, you know. But if it had been repeated, it must have been a source of considerable worry to him, and with the disappearance of the man Orange, he cannot now be sure of his money.—The British Australasian.

A match has been arranged between the Naval Yard Football Club and the Royal Engineers' F.C. at Happy Valley, for to-day (Saturday): kick off at 5 p.m. sharp. The Naval Yard team is as follows:—Goal: Walker; Backs: McLeaman, Bacon; Half-Backs: Hood, Radcliffe; Forwards: Platt, Sollick, Downie, Coopé, Marriot; Referee, Mr. Glover.

There will be a cricket match on the Civil Service C.C. ground to-day between the 1st Eleven and the next 22—commencing 2.15 p.m. sharp. The following are the eleven:—Messrs. H. S. Jasikan (Capt.), P. T. Lamble, F. T. Robins, H. Gilley, P. A. Biden, R. Witchell, W. L. Wescor, L. E. Brett, A. R. Raven, W. H. Woolley and R. Craig.

The 200 yards range at the King's Park, Kowloon, will be available for practice from two to six o'clock to-day and the competitions for the Governor's Cup, "China Mail" Cup and Pool will be shot for. Owing to the practice for the Interport Regatta Match, the King's Park range will not be available for members after to-day until Saturday, the 21st October.

By kind permission of Lieut. Col. A. G. Pitta, D.S.O., and Officers, the Band of the Second Battalion "The Queen's Own" Royal West Kent Regiment, will play the following programme of music, during dinner, at the Hongkong Hotel, this (Saturday) evening.

Owing to the Band having a later engagement the hours will be from 7.35 p.m. to 9.10 p.m. instead of the usual time.

March "The Legal Legion" Sousa
Over to me "Masquerade" Aubrey
Value "Amberon Tanze" Gung
Selection from "La Fag in del Regiments" Donizetti

(a) Song "The Sun-flower and the Sun" Penn
(b) Two-step "Abolition Snow" Maywood

Excerpt from "Lohengrin" Wagner

Dinner Hora D'Evrees—Shrimp Canapes, Soufflé—Mock Turtle Soup, Fish—Boiled Fish, Sauce Indienne, Entrees—Lamb Cutlets, La Nosh, Stewed Rabbit la Francaise, Chicken and Macaroni Pudding, Curry—Goat, Joints, &c.—Roast Australian Beef, Roast Capon and Celery Sauce, Boiled Corned Leg of Pork and Pease Pudding, Cold Bologna Sausage and Mixed Salad, Sweets—Tapioca and Apple Pudding, Pineapple, Ice Cream and Sand Cake, Trade Tart, Tipy Cake, Dessert—Coffee—Fruits.

A CHINESE SCARE.

POST-MORTEM EXAMINATIONS.

The Chinese community of Singapore are at present being provoked into a state of agitation over a recent act of legislation which may lead to serious consequences, and which the authorities are taking measures to deal with. It will be remembered that among recommendations made for effecting an improvement of the health of the Colony was one to the effect that in all cases where deaths were ascertained by a certified medical practitioner a post mortem examination should be held on the body. This proposal was discussed at the time but nothing more was heard of it until now, when a certain section of the Chinese are up in arms against this system, which they say has been put into force and is being practised at the present moment. The town is flooded with handbills calling upon the Chinese and the Mohammedans to combine and cooperate in resisting this practice of post-mortem examinations and appealing to them through their religious feelings to assist in getting it stopped.

The problem is a very delicate one for the Government to handle, if, as the Chinese agitators allege, the system has been adopted of holding such examination of all bodies in cases where a death certificate has not been granted by a recognised medical man. One prominent Chinese who disclaims any knowledge of the origin of these handbills, asserts it as a fact that most of the deaths that occur among the Asiatic population are uncertified, and that therefore if the regulation is rigidly applied nearly all those who die in Singapore would need to be examined.

The bills which are being scattered broad-cast throughout the town are very violently and hysterically worded; and while not actually inciting the Chinese to violence in order to gain a discontinuance of these post-mortem examinations, the language employed is not calculated to make for Peace and Good Order. It is not a pity, in the question in effect asked on the handbills, that the bodies of dead Chinese should be chopped up and their sons dismembered and their spirits denied the pleasures of heaven and consigned to eternal Hades. For, of course, it is an article of belief among them that the soul of a dismembered and dismembered body cannot enter into the joys of the after life.

That there is a well organised body behind the movement is apparent from the energy with which the agitation is being pursued. Handbills are dropped in at every shop door, and placards are also posted on the walls in various parts of the town. The matter was reported yesterday to the President of the Municipal Commissioners, Mr. E. G. Broadrick, and also to the Chief Police Officer, Mr. W. A. Cuspidon, but so far the line of action to be adopted by the authorities has not been decided upon, though no doubt stringent measures will be taken to deal promptly with the agitation in its incipiency.—*Starlet Times*.

A WARNING TO SHIPPERS.

UNFORTUNATE SPECULATION BY FAIR CAPTAIN OF THE P. & O. "INDIA."

Captain Vibert, commander of the P. & O. mail steamer *India*, who is well known to Australian *royalty*, is to be congratulated upon the success of his action against the Tasman Syndicate. Skippers of ocean-going boats—like most other mortals—like to be in a "good deal," but it is almost impossible for them to be able to express any opinion as to the genuineness of any new enterprise placed before them. When Mr. Geoffrey Orange, who travelled from Sydney to London in the summer of 1903 with Captain Vibert, placed before him the advantages likely to accrue from an investment in the Tasman Syndicate, and said that, as "a great favour," he would allow him to have an option of 20 preference shares at £11 each, the popular skipper, naturally, thought that he was in for a capital "spec" especially when he was informed that for every £100 he put into the mine he would receive £2,000 in two months' time. Altogether, Captain Vibert seems to have parted with £320. The man Orange, who has since disappeared, sold his shares in the Tasman Syndicate for 20s. each. Judgment has been given against the syndicate for £220—the amount paid for the preference shares—and for £230 against Orange, the amount paid for the ordinary shares. "Once bit, twice shy" Captain Vibert is not likely to listen to the wiles of his passengers a second time.

Although he has won, this litigation must have been a source of considerable worry to him, and with the disappearance of the man Orange, he cannot now be sure of his money.—*The British Australasian*.

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.]

THE LOSS OF THE "MIKASA."

OFFICIALLY ASCRIBED TO ACCIDENT.

KORE, 14th September.

There is a rumour that the disaster to Togo's flagship *Mikasa* was the result of a mutiny owing to the unsatisfactory peace terms; but the Minister for the Navy emphatically denies this, and states that the explosion was purely accidental.

It is thought probable that some defect in the electrical apparatus of the ship caused it. Another theory is that spontaneous ignition of the gun-cotton had occurred, and that its burning in bulk led to the explosion.

There is to be a strict examination when the vessel is raised.

The total loss is 258 killed and 337 injured.

THE PEACE PROTESTS.

PROLETARIAN AGITATION SUBSIDIES.

KORE, 14th September.

The public excitement in connection with the rioting is subsiding.

At Yokohama on Tuesday the rioters destroyed seventeen police boxes.

It is announced that Secretary of War Taft's visit to Tokyo will not now take place.

REUTER'S SERVICE.]

THE PEACE COMMISSIONS.

LONDON, 13th September.

The Russian Peace Commissioners sailed to-day from New York.

RESIGNATION OF THE HUNGARIAN CABINET.

LONDON, 13th September.

The Hungarian Cabinet has resigned, owing to the Emperor's refusal to agree to universal suffrage.

THE RESULT OF THE ST. LEGER.

LONDON, 13th September.

1—Challacombe.
2—Polymenus.
3—Cherry Lass.

THE LOSSES OF THE "MIKASA."

LONDON, 13th September.

General satisfaction is expressed at the escape of Admiral Togo. It is understood that the King and the Admiralty have telegraphed their sympathies. The Times says that England, as the oldest seafaring nation in the west, feels poignantly the heavy blow which the Japanese navy has received. Fortunately, the Japanese are men who can bear ill fortune without wincing. All nations, including Russian sailors, will mourn the tragic fate, and do homage to the memory of the dead.

All the papers write in a similar strain.

BARON KOMURA'S ILLNESS.

LONDON, 13th September.

It is believed that Baron Komura has contracted typhoid. A specialist has been summoned and the Baron's return postponed indefinitely.

THE POPE'S CONGRATULATIONS TO JAPAN.

LONDON, 13th September.

The American Bishop O'Connell has started to convey to the Mikado the congratulations of the Pope on the magnanimous peace, and on the treatment of Roman Catholics in Japan.

THE RUMOURED SECRET INDEMNITY.

LONDON, 13th September.

Washington, September 9.—Despite the opinion that the peace treaty signed by Japan and Russia has no clause in it by which Japan gets from Russia any financial indemnity, it is said that the secret agreement between the belligerents by which Russia insures Japan the full cost of the war, to be paid in gold by a certain date.

This startling report was circulated freely to-day in Washington and seems to have some tangible basis. It is said that one of the members of the Japanese delegation confided to an intimate, who told it to others, that Japan had spared Russia's fleet in order to inflict upon Russia the greatest possible damage.

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This

POLICE COURT.

Friday, 15th September.

BEFORE MR. F. A. HAZELAND (FIRST POLICE MAGISTRATE).

UNLAWFULY REMAINING IN THE COLONY.

John Jordan, fireman of the *s.s. Batten Hall*, was charged with unlawfully remaining in the Colony after the departure of his vessel.

A fine of \$25 was imposed, the alternative being one month's imprisonment.

VACANT.

Six debtors seaman appeared before His Worship on the charge of vagrancy. They were remanded to the House of Detention.

BEFORE MR. G. N. ORME (SECOND POLICE MAGISTRATE).

GAMBLING CASES.

A school of eleven natives was charged with gambling in the Navalyard Extension on Thursday night. The first two defendants were charged with being the keepers of a gambling game, and the remainder with gambling.

Chief Detective Inspector Hanson prosecuted and Mr. C. D. Wilkinson of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist represented the second defendant, who, together with the others, pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Wilkinson contended that his client was not connected with the school, and therefore could not have been one of the keepers. In support of this defence he stated that his client's work at the boiler required his constant attention.

Mr. Hanson said that this school was caught red-handed before any of the players had time to escape, therefore there was no mistake about them. The second defendant may have attended to his work periodically, but while he was absent no doubt he left another of the players in charge. He had been arrested about 20 minutes when a European spoke to the Inspector about the boiler, and said it would blow up if the defendant was not allowed to attend to it.

The second defendant said he was on duty at the time of the raid, and was taking no part in the gambling. When the police surprised the school they all made a rush for the direction in which he was working. He got mixed up with them and was arrested.

His Worship adjourned the case against the second defendant to enable him to produce further evidence, and admitted him to bail in the sum of \$20. The other defendants he found guilty and ordered the first to pay a fine of \$20, the alternative being imprisonment with hard labour for one month. The remainder of the defendants were all ordered to pay a fine of \$5.

The second school charged with gambling at the same place comprised 23 members, the first two defendants being charged as the keepers of the game.

On the evidence, his Worship found the defendants guilty and ordered the keepers to pay a fine of \$25 each, and the players a fine of \$5 each.

Thirty-six members was the strength of the third school arraigned, the first two defendants being the keepers.

As in the previous cases the defendants pleaded not guilty and set up various defences.

Evidence was heard and, on his Worship's considering same, he ordered the keepers to pay fines of \$25 each, or go to gaol for one month. Ten of the defendants were fined \$8 each, and each of the remainder \$5.

WHAT IS A COMMON LODGING HOUSE?

His Worship delivered his decision in the case in which Wong Hop was charged with keeping a common lodging house without a licence at No. 9, Wing Shing Street.

Sanitary Inspector Cossy prosecuted, and Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. C. E. H. Beavis (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) represented the defendant.

His Worship said that after due consideration of the authorities quoted by Mr. Pollock he did not see how the defendant's premises could be excluded from the category of common lodging houses.

Subsection 15 of Section 6 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance thus defined a common lodging house:—(I) Any house, or part thereof, where usually male persons only are housed—not being members of the same family—to the number of ten and upwards. (II) Any permanent structure in which employers of labour lodge their employees, such employees not being domestic servants or shopmen. This definition must be taken literally, and he was of opinion that defendant's premises came under the first clause thereof.

He did not think the premises were what could be considered a common lodging house, but as they came under the first clause of the definition he had to hold that the defendant's house was a common lodging house, and that it would be necessary for him to take out a licence.

Mr. Beavis—I would ask your Worship to fix a period within which the application for a licence must be made.

His Worship.—Within fourteen days.

Mr. Beavis.—I might tell your Worship that it is not at all unlikely the matter may go further, as it raises rather a large question.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.

Shung Tang, painter, of No. 30 Staunton St., charged Lam Tak, of Graham Street, with the embezzlement of various sums amounting to \$55, money received on account of the partnership which existed between them, on 11th June and divers other days.

Mr. Otto Kow Sing appeared for the complainant, and Mr. F. P. Hett (of Messrs. Bruton, Hett and Goldring) represented the defendant.

Evidence was led and the case adjourned.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

His Majesty's speech at the prorogation of Parliament last month was as follows:—

My Lords, and Gentlemen.—My relations with other Powers continue to be friendly.

It gave me great satisfaction to receive the King of Spain as my guest. His Majesty's stay in England will, I hope, serve to strengthen the cordial relations which have for so long subsisted between this country and the Spanish people.

Negotiations, due to the initiative of the President of the United States, are about to be entered into between the Russian and Japanese Governments for the purpose of terminating the deplorable conflict still proceeding in the Far East. It is my earnest hope that they may lead to a lasting and mutually honourable peace.

The Powers Signatories of the Madrid Convention of 1890 have been invited by the Sultan of Morocco to take part in a conference for the purpose of considering the best means of introducing much needed reforms into that country. The basis of such a conference are under consideration.

The dissolution of the union between Sweden and Norway is apparently imminent. I am confident that by the exercise of moderation on each side a settlement will be arrived at acceptable to both countries and of such a nature as to enable my Government to maintain with the people of the Scandinavian Peninsula the same friendly relations which have prevailed in the past.

The condition of affairs in Macedonia and in Crete still gives cause for considerable anxiety, and continues to engage the attention of my Government and those of the other Powers concerned.

The King of Italy has delivered his award in regard to the frontier between the possessions of Portugal in South-West Africa and the territory of the Barotsi Kingdom, and a settlement of this difficult question has thus been effected.

I gladly accepted the invitation of His Majesty the King of Italy to send delegates to the conference called under his auspices to consider the question of establishing an international institute for the collection and exchange of information bearing upon agriculture. I cordially hope that the outcome of the conference will be of service to agriculturists both at home and abroad.

My Government has received from the Dominion of Canada a most patriotic offer to assume the entire administrative and financial responsibility for the defence of Halifax and Esquimalt, and that offer has been cordially accepted. The transfer of control will take place at an early date under arrangements in regard to which my Government have been fortunate enough to obtain the fullest and most appreciative co-operation of the Dominion Government.

In accordance with the expedition held out at the opening of this session, I have granted to the Transvaal representative institutions which will be brought into operation as soon as the measures necessary for holding elections can be completed. I trust that all sections of the community will unite in exercising the large measure of political power thus conferred upon them for the advancement and welfare of the Colony.

I have concluded a treaty with His Highness the Ameer of Afghanistan continuing the engagements which existed with the late Ameer, and which during his lifetime, secured friendly relations between my Government in India and His Highness' Government.

The text of the agreement has been laid before you, Gentlemen of the House of Commons, I thank you for the satisfactory provision which you have made for the services of the year. My Lord and Gentlemen, I have given my assent with much pleasure to measures for renewing the legislation which lightens the local burdens which press upon the agricultural population, and for the mitigation of the evils which have arisen out of alien immigration into the United Kingdom.

I have gladly sanctioned a temporary Act for the establishment of authorities to deal with the question of the unemployed. I trust that the Commission which I have approved to investigate the operation of the existing Poor Law will materially assist the deliberations of a future Parliament in its examination of this difficult problem.

A Bill dealing with the ecclesiastical difficulties in Scotland has been passed into law. I hope that its results may not only put an end to a serious controversy between two Presbyterian Churches in that country, but may ultimately conduce to the closest and most harmonious cooperation between all religious bodies who accept Presbyterian doctrine and discipline.

In bidding you farewell, I pray that the blessing of Almighty God may rest upon all your hours.

THE COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Times of Ceylon on August 24th reported:—We are in a position to-day to announce the destination of this year's County Championship honours. Yorkshire with the excellent record of 18 wins and three losses, is now unbeatable. Whether she wins or loses her last engagement with Sussex, which commenced to-day, she will finish up champion for 1905. Yorkshire's percentage now stands at 74%, and she cannot drop to anything less than 63%. If Lancashire, who till a fortnight ago held top place on the table and now stands second with a percentage of 10, wins her last engagement with Leicester, her percentage will only go up to 62%. All honour to the eleven that did so brilliantly right through the season. Yorkshire won her first six matches against Derby, Gloucester, Worcester, Derby, Worcester (return), and Middlesex; but after this she sustained a bad defeat at the hands of Lancashire, and for a time proved unfortunate, getting three games almost in succession, and losing to Derby. After receiving a third defeat from Kent the team pulled itself together brilliantly, and in the last six matches never came within losing distance. The county has lost very little of her old skill in getting out of trouble, and has undoubtedly shown the finest all round form among the counties this year. The results have done great service. Hirst has been probably as good as at any period of his career, and he stands out prominently again as the finest all-round cricketer in England, while others who have helped Yorkshire this season to gain the "blue ribbon" of county cricket, are the Hon. F. S. Jackson, Rhodes, Denton, Myers, Haigh, and Rothery, all of whom have played supr. right through and occupy high places in the English first-class averages.

Worcester, Notts, Derby and Hampshire have completed their season; and the last place on the table once again falls to Hampshire. The southern county wins the "wooden spoon" for the fourth year in succession.

THE GERMAN WARSHIP "SEEADLER."

A NEW MISFORTUNE.

The Singapore Free Press of the 9th instant reports:—A peculiar fate apparently is attending the passage of the German cruiser *Seeadler*, on her way via C. Colombo to Africa, where the Germans are experiencing great trouble with the natives in the east of the country. It is not long since the news came through that she had run aground on the Trident Shoal, and having left Singapore yesterday evening, she is now ashore of Tree Island between Kedah and the Sultan Shoal. She left the harbour here about 5.30, and must have gone aground about an hour later, at dead high water. With the tide going down her masts "seeking the heavens" by several feet. There is no ref. where the vessel has met with its new misfortune, for it is all solid rock: she is carrying no extra weight it would seem that she must right herself by letting off some of her guns. The *Seeadler* was in a hurry to get away to the scene of the German trouble and managed to avoid going into dock after her first mishap but this latest disaster may probably render such a course necessary.We are informed that the *Tanjong Pagar* salvage tug the *Mercury* has been sent to the assistance of the *Seeadler*. At present the cause of the stranding is unknown. There is certainly plenty of margin for any ship through this passage, and it will be recalled that the whole of the ill-fated Baltic fleet went through double line ahead.The *Streets Times* gives the following account:Misfortune seems to follow the German cruiser *Seeadler*. Little more than a week ago she went ashore on the Trident Shoal off Labuan and came to Singapore for repairs after being towed off. And now she is hard and fast on the Kent Rocks, ten miles away from here.The *Seeadler* when she got ashore at Labuan was on her way from Yap in the Caroline Islands to German East Africa, where there is fighting going on, and she found it necessary to put into Labuan for coal after going through a very heavy monsoon en route, and it was while attempting to make the port that she ran on the Trident Shoal on Thursday, 31st August. Her guns and heavy gear were taken into boats and she was successfully towed off next day by the N.D.L. & R. *Kedah*, without having sustained much damage. After clearing she came on to Singapore for examination and dry-docking, if necessary.

The bottom of the cruiser was examined by divers who reported that she had not been badly hurt, and as it was not considered necessary in the circumstances to put her into dock she proceeded on her voyage yesterday afternoon for German East Africa.

The *Seeadler* left Singapore at about half past five o'clock and was soon going nearly full speed. About half past six, without any warning, a violent shock of collision was felt throughout the ship and the greatest consternation prevailed on board as her bottom was heard grating upon a reef. The *Seeadler* had run on Kent Rocks. Engines were reversed and every possible means was adopted to get her off, but all to no purpose. She was hard and fast on the reef. Her speed carried the vessel well over the rocks until her bows showed above water. That is to say, so far as can be ascertained, up to the present moment, the hull must be on the rocks to the extent of about half its length. The fore part is fixed on the reef and the after end is afloat.The *Mercury* left Singapore at about half past five o'clock and was soon going nearly full speed. 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NOTICE

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to the DAILY PRESS only, and special business matters to THE MANAGER.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Telegraphic Address: Press, Codes: A.R.C., 5th & Lister's.

P.O. Box, 33, Telephone No 12

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

OFFICES TO LET.

IN ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Apply to— SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited,
Hongkong, 16th September, 1905. [2139]

TO LET.

NO. 15, PRAYA, GRANDE, MACAO.
Beautifully Situated. Six Fine Large
Rooms, each Bath Room and Fine Verandah.
Spacious Gardens attached.

Apply to— A. A. DA ROZA,
29 Connacht Road,
Hongkong, 16th September, 1905. [2141]

TO LET.

A SIX-ROOMED HOUSE, No. 19,
A. Robinson Road, known as "SANS
SOUCI," with a piece of ground attached
suitable for either Garden or Tennis Court.
The house commands a full view of the Harbour,
and has an entrance also from Conduit Road.
Possession from 1st October next.

Apply to— E. V. DE SOUZA,
Care of Messrs. Burrows & Co.,
Hongkong, 16th September, 1905. [2140]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF
CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
the THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY
YEARLY MEETING of the SOCIETY
will be held at its Head Office, No. 1 Queen's
Buildings, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the
19th October, 1905, at Noon, for the purpose
of receiving the report of the Directors together
with Statements of Account for the year 1904
and for the half year ending 30th June, 1905,
and of declaring dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society
will be CLOSED from the 9th October
to the 19th October, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.

W. J. SAUNDERS,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1905. [2136]

BEKANNTMACHUNG.

IM hiesigen Handelsregister A ist hente
unter No. 2 die offene Handelsgesellschaft
JEBSEN & CO.

in HONGKONG mit Zweigniederlassung in
HONGKONG eingetragen worden.

Personlich haftende Gesellschaften sind die
Kaufleute.

JACOB JEBSEN.

JOHANN HEINRICH JESSEN, beide
in Hongkong, Pakhoi, den 8 September, 1905.

KAISERLICHE DEUTSCHES
KONSULAT.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions
from Capt. CHUGHTON to Sell by Public
Auction

On THURSDAY,
the 21st September, 1905, at 2.45 p.m. at his
Residence No. 6, Macdonell Road,

THE WHOLE OF HIS
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE

(Full particulars from Catalogues).

On View from Wednesday, the 20th September.

TERMS—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 16th September, 1905. [2143]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAITAN."

Captain J. S. Roach will be despatched for the
above ports on MONDAY, the 18th inst., at
Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1905. [2138]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SOUTHERABAYA AND
PROBOLINGO.

STEAMSHIP "BLACKHEATH."

THE above Steamer having arrived, Con-
signees of Cargo are hereby requested to
send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature
and to take immediate delivery of their
Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel
will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk
and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in
any case whatever.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1905. [2137]

CARTRIDGES.

IMPORTED EVERY MONTH, THERE-
FORE ALWAYS FRESH.

ELEY'S, SCHULZEE'S, AMBERITE
AND KYNOCK'S SPORTING
CARTRIDGES 8, 10, 12, 16, and 20 BORE,
and NEWCASTLE CHILLED SHOT in
all Sizes, Nos. 10 to SSSG. AIR GUNS and
AMMUNITION in Variety.

W.M. SCHMIDT & CO.

Hongkong, 28th November, 1902. [100]

RUINART PERE & FILS, REIMS.

Established 1719.

CHAMPAGNE GECWERS AND
SHIPPELS.

Ship only the Finest Quality

Extra Dry (Green Seal).

LAUTS, WEGENER & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1905. [122]

INTIMATIONS.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

GRAND PROMENADE
CONCERT,

on the
VOLUNTEER PARADE GROUND,
(Near Tramway Station),

TO-NIGHT (SATURDAY),

SEPTEMBER 16TH, AT 9.15 P.M.

Tickets ... \$3 and \$1.

Tickets can be obtained at the Volunteer Head

Quarters, near the Hongkong Club,

Hongkong, 11th September, 1905. [2097]

NOTICE.

THE EIGHTH HALF-YEARLY
DRAWING OF SIXTY-FIVE DE-

BENTURES OF THE HONGKONG CLUB,
payable on SATURDAY, the 30th SEPTEMBER,

1905, will be held at the HONGKONG CLUB
HOUSE, at 11 o'clock A.M. on THURSDAY, the 21st

SEPTEMBER, 1905.

Hours of Debentures are invited to attend

the Drawing.

By Order,

C. H. GRACE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 14th September, 1905. [2114]

FOUNDED.

A FOX TERRIER.

Owner may apply to—

FEID, BORNEMANN,
6, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1905. [2126]

CHEONG LEE & CO.

FURNITURE DEALERS.

TEMPORARY STORE: 26, CONNAUGHT ROAD

(At back of Messrs. Douglas Steamship Co.)

Hongkong, 14th September, 1905. [2121]

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.

HALF-PLATE STAND CAMERA,

Kodak Eastman's preferred.

Address— "CAMERA,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 14th September, 1905. [2117]

LESSONS IN FRENCH.

NEW and easy method of learning French
in a few months, mainly by conversation
by a Frenchman. Terms very moderate.

Also Lessons in English by an English Lady,

B. R.,
Care of Office of this Paper.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1905. [1898]

AUTOMATIC MAUSER
PISTOLS.

CALIBRE 7.63 mm.

With CHAMBER for 10 CARTRIDGES

FIRING 10 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.

SEIMSEN & CO.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1905. [52]

DAVID COKSAR & SON'S
MERCHANT NAVY
NAVY BOILED
LONG FLAX
RELIANCE CROWN
TARPAULING
ARNHOLD, KAREEG & CO.

Sale Agents.

A. LING & CO.,
FURNITURE STORE.PLATED GLASS AND CROCKERY
WARE, &c., &c.; and FOOCHEW

LAQUERED WARE

58, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. [222]

PURE FRESH WATER.

THE HONGKONG STEAM WATER
BOAT CO., LTD.

is prepared to supply

ANY QUANTITY of PURE FRESH
WATER to the Shipping, both for Deck and
Boilers.

Call Flag W.

J. W. KEW,
Manager.

Hotel Mansions, 3rd Floor.

Hongkong, 8th August, 1905. [1433]

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG LTD. COMPANY, LTD.

I have now 40,000 Cubic feet of Cold
Storage available at East Point. Stores will

be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday,
excepted to receive and deliver perishable goods.

WM. PARKE, Manager.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1901. [355]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SOUTHERABAYA AND
PROBOLINGO.

STEAMSHIP "BLACKHEATH."

The above Steamer having arrived, Con-

signees of Cargo are hereby requested to

send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature
and to take immediate delivery of their
Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel
will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk
and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in
any case whatever.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1905. [2137]

AUCTION.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions
to Sell by Public Auction.

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,
TO-DAY (SATURDAY),

the 16th SEPTEMBER, 1905, at 2.30 P.M., at their

SALE ROOMS, No. 8, Des Voeux Road

(Corner of Ico House Street).

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
JAPANESE CURIOS.

Comprising—

SATSUMA VASES, INCENSE
BUENERS, BOWLS, PLATES

CLIOSONNE VASES, SILK EMBROID-
ERED FIRE SCREENS, SILK
KIMONOS, SILK-EMBROIDERED BED
COVERS, WALL HANGINGS

BEONCE and BRASS VASES, WATER
COLOURS and PAINTINGS, INLAID
PANELS, TEA SETS, LACQUERED and
PORCELAIN WARE, &c., &c., &c.

SPECIAL SALE
AT
ROBINSON'S
OF
PIANOS.
PIANOLAS.
MUSIC AND MUSICAL
INSTRUMENTS
OF ALL KINDS
**PREVIOUS TO
REMOVAL.**

The following Pianos are thoroughly sound
and reliable, and are

**GUARANTEED
FOR THE CLIMATE.**

Intending buyers should not miss this most
favourable opportunity of securing one of these
Great Bargains.

UPRIGHT PIANOS

Maker.	Sale	Former	Price	Price
LUNAU	...	\$150	475	
CABIN PIANO	...	180	250	
HOPKINSON	...	290	480	
PELLET	...	295	525	
OWN MAKE (R.P. Co.)	300	450		
SCHIEDMAYER	...	320	500	
KIRKMAN	...	325	480	
STUART	...	335	450	
ROSENCRANZ	...	350	500	
OWN MAKE (OVER STRUNG)	385	500		
BROADWOOD	...	400	600	
SPATHIE	...	400	500	
COLLARD	...	500	700	
HAKE	...	525	600	
REAGHALS	...	575	750	
KRAUSS	...	585	650	
HOPKINSON	...	600	750	
WINKELMANN	...	675	750	
STEINVEG	...	700	875	
GRAND (Small & Large) PIANOS.				
COLLARD	...	\$300	formerly	\$650
BROADWOOD	390	700		
COLLARD (as New)	600	750		
	600	750		

Hongkong, 16 September, 1905. 12055

A SAFE REMEDY

FOR ALL

SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES

If you suffer from any disease due to an impure state of the Blood, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture. This world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer, has 40 years' reputation, and is today more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it promises to do—CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

**Clarke's
Blood
Mixture**

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER
EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA.

SCURVY.

BLOOD POISON.

ULCERS.

SKIN AND BLOOD
DISEASES.

SOLES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE. This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warrants free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors only suffer from it to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRYED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT.

UNTRIED CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48 Lance Street Row, Chester, writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had ozone for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'—June 31, 1903.

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

and beware of worthless imitations and substitutes

[57]

CHARLES DAY & CO.,
LONDON,
ARE THE SOLE EXPORT BOTTLING AGENTS
FOR

**JOHN JAMESON & SON'S
WHISKEY.**

And on each Label must be found the following
Notice and Signature.

"In order that Consumers may feel assured of genuineness, we would request attention to the Special Export Label, and to our Trade Mark and Name on Corks, Capsules and Cases, also to age mark."

John Jameson & Son

[59-2]

**M.R. GEORGE KENNAN'S
DESCRIPTION OF THE BATTLE IN
THE SEA OF JAPAN.**

In the *Outlook* Mr. George Kennan had a highly interesting article on "The Destruction of the Baltic Fleet." As to the condition of the battleship *Orel* and the nature of the projectiles fired by the Japanese as well as their effects, he said:—At first sight the big Russian vessel looked like an old naval derelict which had been picked up at sea and towed to port. Her bottom, so far as it could be seen through the clear water of the bay, was encrusted with barnacles and green with the slime of submarine tropical vegetation; her sides, along the belt of heavy armour just above the waterline, were spotted with patches of rust where the black paint had been knocked or scraped off by the impact of shells; in the upper part of her hull, above the armour belt on the port side, there were three or four yawning chasms big enough to take in a whaleboat; both of her masts had been partly cut through by large projectiles; one of her yellow funnels had lost its top; while the other had a hole in it as big as a nail-hole; two large steam cutters, which she carried on deck, had been rivetted and smashed by large sharp-shinned bullets and shells; her foremast yard had been partly cut from the shrouds and hung across the mast at an angle of forty-five degrees; and what little running rigging she carried aloft had been torn to pieces by fragments of shells that it dangled from the spars in swaying ends and tatters.

But the injuries visible from the outside of the ship were not so striking nor so impressive to the imagination as the destruction that was everywhere apparent when we climbed a rope-ladder to the upper decks and walked through the cabins, mess-rooms, turrets, and barbette.

The superstructure of the big vessel had been struck by forty-three large-calibre projectiles,

and perhaps as many more of smaller size, and

there was hardly a square yard of surface, inside

or out that did not show damage.

One of the huge twelve-inch guns on the port side of the forward turret had been broken short off about eight feet from the muzzle; a big perpendicular seam, or crack, had been made in one of the six-inch gun turrets, and the solid mass of steel at one side of this seam had been driven five inches out of place; two or three of the quick-firing guns in the lateral barbette had been broken off, smashed or dismounted, and in one place the inner steel wall of such a barbette was almost literally plastered with blood and small, half-dry fragments of human flesh.

So far as we could discover, the heavy armour

of the turrets and of the hull just above the water-line had not been pierced; but through the thinner walls of the higher superstructure,

through the port-holes of the cabins and mess-

rooms, and through the embrasures of the small,

lateral barbette, shells had come in everywhere,

and the destruction that they had wrought in

the interior of the hull almost baffles description.

The general appearance of the ship seemed to

indicate that the Japanese in this engagement

used three kinds of projectiles, viz.: (1) pointed,

armour-piercing solid shot of eight-inch to twelve-

inch calibre; (2) shells of all sizes loaded with

Shimose powder; and (3) heavy shells in which

a bursting charge of Shimose was surrounded

by concentric layers of very large sharp-shinned bullets, weighing about three ounces each.

The projectiles that caused most damage to the *Orel* were numbers 2 and 3—Shimose shells and Shimose sharp-shinned.

The explosive energy of the composition known to the Japanese as "Shimose" is about equal to that of blasting gelatine, and when it is fired by detonation, it tears its iron casing, not into a few large fragments, but into hundreds of small pieces, which range in weight from three or four pounds down to as many grains.

I saw splinters of Maizuru that were hardly

larger than the paring of a thumbnail.

These small fragments of iron fly in every direction

and with almost inconceivable velocity, find their way in at every crack, crevice, or loopholes of a ship's defensive armour, and pierce, or cut to pieces not only iron partition walls and decks, but speaking-tubes, electric wires, and every other medium of sending orders or transmitting power that is not protected by a heavy covering of steel.

I hesitate to say how many holes, dents, brisures, and abrasions had been made in the superstructure of the *Orel* by fragments of these shells, but think I do not exaggerate when I estimate the number at a thousand.

Some were holes in partition walls that were big enough to put one's fist through, some were rents four inches wide and two inches deep in iron plates, and some were merely scratches and scars such as would be caused by a handful of nickel coins fired out of an old-fashioned blunderbuss.

One iron wall in the superstructure, which had a superficial area of

only eighty or a hundred square feet, had been pierced, dented, or abraded in at least fifty places.

Nearly all of the effects of the *Orel* were disabled by shell splinters of this kind.

One of them had six wounds, another fourteen,

and I have a photograph of a Russian sailor

who has been hit by one hundred and thirty

small fragments of a single shell. I lay particular stress upon the destructive power of these Shimose shells, partly because it impressed me

more than anything else that I saw on the *Orel*,

and partly because these projectiles were among

the more important of the secondary armament

that brought about the destruction of the Baltic

fleet. When every shell that bursts inside a ship or on her deck sets fire to everything that will burn and at the same time throws

hundreds of small fragments in every direction,

cutting, piercing, or smashing steam-pipes,

speaking-tubes, electric wires, secondary engines,

dynamos, gangway ladders, spars, and

signal half-ways, it becomes almost impossible to

navigate the ship or work her guns, even though

she be perfectly seaworthy. When the *Orel*

was abandoned, her belt of heavy armour had not

been pierced; her main turrets had not been

seriously injured; she had received no shots

below the water-line; she had not been torpedoed

and her engines were intact, but sixteen deck officers out of eighteen were killed or wounded; she had been on fire three times; and her thinly protected superstructure, outside of the turrets, was a chaos of smashed and tangled wreckage. She was seaworthy, but she could not fight.

Any naval power that attempts to cope with

Japan must give the officers and gunners of its battleships better and more adequate protection

from Shimose shell fragments than was afforded by the conning-tower, turrets, and barbette of the *Orel*.

The observation-slit of the latter's

conning-tower was big enough to take in 15-inch

shell, and a Shimose projectile, of any size,

bursting on or near the edge of it, would

inevitably fill the tower with iron splinters,

and might kill or disable every officer in that

most important and vital part of the ship.

The embrasures of the turrets, too, were very

imperfectly shielded, and many officers were

wounded by shell fragments that came in along

the barrels of the guns. I am not a naval

architect, and I do not know whether it is

possible to protect embrasures and port-holes

in such a way as to prevent splinters

from coming through large projectiles;

but there is no reason why they should not

be made to do so.

It is most probable that its

own crew in time, now that peace and prospects

of improved business in the Far East is practically assured.

BANKS.—Hongkong & Shanghai, from the

same cause as reported in our last, have con-

tinued to advance, and after small substs \$887,

\$890, and \$895 close steady with buyers at \$900.

This demand has this week been accounted to

some extent by the rumour of a new China loan, but nothing official is known about this,

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
JOINT SERVICES.

MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA
AND SUMATRA PORTS.

EUROPEAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"DARDANUS"	On 21st September.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"TYDEUS"	On 28th September.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"CHINOWO"	On 28th September.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"KINTUCK"	On 5th October.
HOMEWARDS.	STEAMERS	
"ACHILLES"		On 20th September.
"ANTENOR"		On 26th September.
"ALCINOUS"		On 10th October.
"AGAMEMNON"		On 20th October.
"DIOMED"		On 24th October.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Operating in conjunction with

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

AND TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO ALL OVERLAND
COMMON POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND CANADA.

EASTWARD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and the PACIFIC COAST PORTS, VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"TYDEUS"	On 1st October.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and the PACIFIC COAST	"PINGSUEY"	On 1st November.

WESTWARD.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
TACOMA, SEATTLE, VICTORIA, and the PACIFIC COAST	"KEEMUN"	On 30th October.

For Freight, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1905.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO.
LIMITED.

STEAMERS TO SAIL.

PORT	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"SHAOHSING"	On 18th September.
MANILA	"TEAN"	On 19th September.
CEBU and ILOILO	"KAIFONG"	On 22nd September.
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"CHINGTU"	On 23rd September.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these
vessels, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Table. A duly qualified
Surgeon is carried.

Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports,
Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand Ports and other
Australian Ports.

REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND
AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 14th September, 1905.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON S. S. CO. BOSTON TOWBOAT CO.

CONNECTING AT TACOMA WITH
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
VICTORIA B.C. AND TACOMA
VIA
MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	Sailing Date.
LYRA	4,417	G. V. Williams	Sunday, September 17th
PLEIADES	3,763	F. G. Porington	Saturday, October 7th
SIAMWUT	9,606	E. V. Roberts	Saturday, October 14th
TELEMONT	8,606	T. W. Garlick	Saturday, November 4th

† Cargo only.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND
CUISINE. ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDSS.

The twin-screw ss. "SIAMWUT" and "TELEMONT" are fitted with very Superior
Accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures
safety of sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam laundry. Cargo carried
in cold storage.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information apply to—
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
GENERAL AGENTS.

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS,
Hongkong, 24th August, 1905.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICES BETWEEN
HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS
AND FORMOSA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

THE CO. S.S. "DAIJIN MARU" LEAVING
SUNDAY, 24th Sept., at NOON.

THE CHARTERED S.S. LEAVING
"PROTEUS" SUNDAY, 17th Sept., at 8 A.M.

"KRAEDE" WEDNESDAY, 20th Sept., at Noon.

"PROMISE" THURSDAY, 21st Sept., at Noon.

"THORSTENSEN" SATURDAY, 23rd Sept., at Noon.

"TRIUMPH" A. HANSEN, SATURDAY, 23rd Sept., at Noon.

* This Steamer has superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and is fitted
throughout with electric light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office

at No. 8, Des Voeux Road Central.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1905.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN, AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA
AND THE UNITED STATES.

CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND
VICTORIA, B.C.

SAVING THREE TO SEVEN DAYS ACROSS THE PACIFIC.

B.M.S. PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" 6,000 Tons Com. H. Pybus, R.N.R. WEDNESDAY, 20th Sept.

"EMPEROR OF CHINA" 6,000 Tons Com. R. Archibald, R.N.R. WEDNESDAY, 18th Oct.

"ATHENIAN" 3,862 Tons Com. E. Robinson, R.N.R. WEDNESDAY, 1st Nov.

"EMPEROR OF INDIA" 6,000 Tons Com. E. Brathwaite, R.N.R. WEDNESDAY, 15th Nov.

"TARTAR" 4,425 Tons Com. W. Davison, R.N.R. WEDNESDAY, 29th Nov.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class via St. Lawrence's 260. via New York 62.

Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class Rail 240. 242.

The LANCASTER SAYS—

"We counsel the public to drink Lime-Fruit Juice whenever and wherever they list. It is a far more wholesome drink than any form of alcohol."

See Categories—

"MONTSERRAT" Trade Mark

Lime-Fruit Juice
and Cordials,

either with water or aerated water, is a delightful thirst quencher.

The LANCASTER SAYS—

"We counsel the public to drink Lime-Fruit Juice whenever and wherever they list. It is a far more wholesome drink than any form of alcohol."

See Categories—

EVANS LESCHER & WEBB, LONDON.

EVANS, SONS & CO., LIVERPOOL.

AGENTS—

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD., HONG KONG.

1100

MEN-OF-WAR ON THE CHINA AND
JAPAN STATION.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN.

Aspern, cruiser, 247 tons, 20 guns, 730 h.p., Capt. Friedrich Grünzinger, Singapore.

Kaiserschiff Elisabeth, cruiser, 4,000 tons, 29 guns, 800 h.p., Captain Miki, Japan.

PRESCOTT.

Aspern, cruiser, 247 tons, 20 guns, 730 h.p., Capt. Friedrich Grünzinger, Singapore.

Kaiserschiff Elisabeth, cruiser, 4,000 tons, 29 guns, 800 h.p., Captain Miki, Japan.

ASPERN.

Aspern, cruiser, 247 tons, 20 guns, 730 h.p., Capt. Friedrich Grünzinger, Singapore.

Kaiserschiff Elisabeth, cruiser, 4,000 tons, 29 guns, 800 h.p., Captain Miki, Japan.

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Kaiserschiff Elisabeth, cruiser, 4,000 tons, 29 guns, 8

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

The *Caledonian*, with the French mail of the 18th August left Singapore on Wednesday, the 13th inst., at 7 p.m., and may be expected here on or about Wednesday, the 20th inst. This packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on July 15th.

• Mails for CANTON, SAMSUI and WUCHOW are closed on week-days at 7.30 a.m. Sunday the mail for Macao is closed at 8 a.m. On Mails for NANTAO, SANDEU, *KONKOON, *KUMCHU, *SAMSUI, *WUCHOW and *CANTON are closed every weekday, at 5 p.m. On Sundays the mails are closed at 9 a.m. • No mails are despatched to these places on Saturday evenings, unless previously notified.

MAILS WILL CLOSE

FOR PER DATE

Swatow, Singapore and Bangkok	Saturday, 16th, 9.00 a.m.		
Shanghai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Saturday, 16th, 11.00 a.m.		
Manila, Keeling, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria B.C., and Tacoma Wash.	Saturday, 16th, 11.00 a.m.		
Durban	Saturday, 16th, 1.00 p.m.		
Sandakan	Saturday, 16th, 1.00 p.m.		
Macao	Saturday, 16th, 1.15 p.m.		
Shanghai	Saturday, 16th, 2.00 p.m.		
Samarang and Sourabaya	Saturday, 16th, 4.00 p.m.		
Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Saturday, 16th, 5.00 p.m.		
Haiphong	Saturday, 16th, 5.00 p.m.		
Tegal	Saturday, 16th, 5.00 p.m.		
Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui	Saturday, 16th, 5.00 p.m.		
Shanghai, Yokohama and Kobe	Saturday, 16th, 5.00 p.m.		
Samarang and Sourabaya	Saturday, 16th, 5.00 p.m.		
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Saturday, 16th, 5.00 p.m.		
Sourabaya	Saturday, 16th, 5.00 p.m.		
Macao	Saturday, 16th, 5.00 p.m.		
Shanghai	Saturday, 16th, 5.00 p.m.		
Swatow and Bangkok	Saturday, 16th, 5.00 p.m.		
Bangkok	Saturday, 16th, 5.00 p.m.		
EUROPE, &c., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN	Postage 10 cents.	(Late Letters 11.00 to 11.30 a.m. Extra Postage 10 cents.)	
Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.			

Ernest Stevens, Postmaster, 1000 Tents, up to 10.45 a.m.

Regist. ration, Kowloon B.O., 10.00 a.m. No late fee.

Letters, 11.00 a.m. Tuesday, 16th, 1.15 p.m. Wednesday, 17th, 2.00 p.m. Thursday, 18th, 3.00 p.m. Friday, 19th, 3.00 p.m.

Witchell, Wednesday, 20th, 9.00 a.m.

Wednesday, 20th, Printed Matter and Samples, 10.00 a.m. Registration, 10.00 a.m. (Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.30 a.m.)

No late fee.

Letters, 11.00 a.m. Wednesday, 20th, 1.15 p.m. Thursday, 21st, 11.00 a.m.

Witchell, 21st, 1.15 p.m.

Registration, Kowloon B.O., 10.00 a.m. No late fee.

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CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY.
A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NOVEL.
BY
CHARLES J. H. HALCOMBE,
HON. MEMBER OF CHINA REFORM PARTY.

Author of "The Mystic Flower," "Lord,"
"Travels in the Transvaal," &c. &c.

(Continued from last Saturday.)

With head erect and unfaltering step, Hung Fong advanced towards the tribunal, his eyes fixed firmly upon his judges, who did not meet his penetrating gaze, but appeared to be very busy examining certain papers which lay before them.

Not of his own free will did the stalwart merchant prostrate himself before the seat of justice, but he was roughly forced to the ground where he remained in a kneeling posture, his legs and arms being closely pinioned to prevent him from rising.

As the prisoner was able to speak in the Mandarin dialect, the services of the interpreter were dispensed with, and in a sharp, quavering voice How Sung Wai read out the charge, which accused one Hung Fong, a citizen of Ien, of deviating and elaborating a treasonable plot to rob the Treasury and overturn the local Government whereby many peaceful servants and subjects of His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of China, had lost their lives or been maimed for the rest of their days. Then followed an exaggerated and almost wholly imaginary version of the conspiracy, couched with a summary of recent events which supplied the material for building a number of minor charges that were enunciates in tedious length and sometimes briefly commented upon by the Taotai, whose countenance exhibited a self-satisfied smile as he strolled vary and sunning glances at the more noble being whom he but singled out as his prey.

After the charge sheet had been gone through in detail, a statement, purporting to have been voluntarily written and signed by Hung Hoi, was read aloud. The wretched opium-smoker thereon confessed that he had been incited by his cousin Fong to join the conspiracy, and, being a poor man, had fallen into evil ways and—in return for services rendered in connection with the revolt—received various sums of money from the vice merchant.

"Prisoner," and the magistrate in a squeaky voice, "what have you to say with respect to these charges?"

"I say," cried Hung Fong, his face livid with just indignation, "that I am quite innocent, and that this is a foul and abominable intrigue to rob and ruin me!"

"Pray moderate your unfeigned voice and language," said the Taotai, with an evil leer and with due lowness and reverence answer the questions which are put to you."

"I am no dog or criminal!" replied the exasperated man, "and I demand justice."

"And it shall not be denied you," said the magistrate in a subdued, cynical voice, musing and turning to one of the bystanders, and then turning to his companion.

"If it please your Excellency," he said, "we will not bring our porcelain bowls into contact with this villain's earthen jar; his obtuse mind can only be met with hard things, and the bamboo will appeal to his dull senses with greater force than gentle or eloquent words."

Shun Ming signified his assent by a lordly inclination of the head, and the prisoner's hands were cruelly flaccidated. Nevertheless Hung Fong bravely and silently underwent this unmerited punishment, though great tears of soul-stricken grief and wounded pride fell from his fearless eyes.

"Now answer me, prisoner," said the Taotai. "Do you deny that from time to time you gave your cousin Hoi sums of money varying from four taels to one hundred?"

"I do not deny that," replied Hung Fong, "for he was an opium smoker, and often in such distress, that out of compassion for one of my own kindred, and in order to keep him from actual beggary, I frequently assisted him."

"And did you not send him food and drink when he was in prison and charged with a capital offence?" inquired the magistrate with a sly glance at his colleague.

"I do not contradict that either," retorted Hung Fong with a glance of scorn at those man-mind'd men. "I have a heart which is at least human, and can feel for the sufferings of others, and I am not ashamed to acknowledge such faults as those."

"Though you object to suffer for them," snorted How Sung Wai, adding in a stern voice, "it is no use endeavouring to whitewash your guilt, for as the proverb says, 'Bar a body in the snow, and in time it will surely be discovered.'

Further questions were put to the prisoner, who answered them in a straightforward manner, emphatically denying any knowledge of the crime imputed to him, and maintaining his upright and independent demeanour. This so enraged his crude and unscrupulous judges that they had him tortured by squeezing his ankles together until they nearly broke. Yet no word or cry for mercy escaped the agonized lips of the victim, who only continued to declare his innocence and stoutly defend his integrity.

It must have been a terrible sight to witness this worthy and generous man's sufferings, and his int-pal, though hopeless, struggled against the base-hearted persecutors of those wretched officials, who only wished him dead that they might divide his wealth and rob his children of their patrimony.

After the trial had proceeded for some hours, the court adjourned until the next day, and with a glance full of dark and vindictive meaning towards the exhausted prior, Shun Ming rose and, with the magistrate, left the chamber.

Hung Fong was escorted back to the prison under a strong guard, but, owing to the brutal treatment to which he had been subjected, in order to break his spirit and extort an admission of guilt, he could only limp slowly along, and at times had to catch the arms of those nearest him to save himself from falling.

On being brought over to Seaverton, he was taken to a cell which was smaller and dirtier than the one he had last occupied. As the door was opened and he went in, his gaze rested upon the exhausted form of a man who was upon the mud floor with his back propped up against the wall, and who eyes seemed fixed upon him with an unearthly stare.

With an exclamation of horror, Hung Fong stood aghast and trembling, for he was confronting the lifeless corpse of his miserable cousin Hoi. His death seemed ominous and suspicious, and by all appearances the wretched had been done to death by poison, for his tongue was swollen and protruded from his mouth and there was an expression of intense agony upon his stricken face.

There was something so hideously diabolical in the fact of the boy having been placed in that position, and in his being shut up with its shut up face to face with the remains of the weak mortal who had betrayed him—that Hung Fong stammered beneath the cowardly and treacherous blow, while his tongue and superstitious eyes caused him to loudly cry to heaven for vengeance, and then to sink in a swoon upon the ground.

He must have remained for some time in an unconscious state, his mental and physical pros-

tration no doubt helping to prolong the period of torpor, for when he regained his senses, the corpse had been withdrawn and the day was fast waning. It all seemed to him like a horrible nightmare: the sudden transition from luxurious comfort and happiness to abject misery and starvation, the racking torture of mind and limb; the infamous cruelty and injustice of his incarceration and trial; and, to crown all, the awful fate of his cousin.

Seating himself upon a block of wood, he thoughtfully reviewed the events of the past few days, and the more he meditated upon them the more firmly convinced he felt that Hung Hoi had been under such constraint that he had been forced into incriminating him, probably under promises of speedy release, and had then been murdered so as to effectually hide all proof of the Taotai's treachery.

Darkness had fallen and Hung Fong was still absorbed in contemplation when the door of his cell was thrown open, and to his joy and surprise, Mr. Wong A-shih entered, carrying in his hand a lantern.

"My dear Mr. Wong!" he cried, in a voice which quavered with emotion, "what brings you to this horrible and dangerous place?"

"Speak not of that, my poor dear friend," answered the good old man, tears of sympathy welling up in his eyes; "it was with great difficulty that I prevailed upon those insatiable leeches to allow me to come and see you."

"Oh, Mr. Hung," he continued in a husky voice, "I cannot express my sorrow and sympathy for you and your honourable family; for this is, indeed, a very terrible calamity and a dagger-thrust from which we citizens shall never recover; for we all know that you are innocent."

For a few moments poor Mr. Hung Fong's self-possession forsakes him and, with the heart-breaking dissolution of a noble spirit, he mingled his great choking sobs with those of his venerable friend. Then, with a visible effort, he restrained himself and recovered his composure.

"My own trusty friend and adviser," he said, laying his hand affectionately upon Mr. Wong's shoulder, "it truly lightens my load to feel that I have the respect and consideration of such a worthy man as you, and I have much to say to you which lies very near to my heart."

"As you are aware," he continued in a whisper, "I am innocent of the reckless acts and accusations of my unfortunates cousin Hoi, who is lying dead in this prison, and who has evidently fallen a victim to the wiles of his captor, the Taotai, who used him to his own devilish purposes, and then sealed his mouth with the seal of the death."

Mr. Hung now proceeded to briefly relate the details of his arrest and trial.

"I have heard," said Mr. Wong, "that a day or two before your arrest, your cousin Hoi was placed outside the western wall of your residence with a cangue upon his shoulders."

"And that explains the finding of the document in that particular part of the grounds," said Hung Fong, excitedly limping up and down the cell. Then, composing himself, he went on: "But the knowledge of this will little avail me, for where there is no honour there can be little justice; so let us not waste time, my dear friend, in lamenting my fate, since it may be the last time we shall meet in this world, I have done what I could to keep him from absolute penury and starvation."

"Very excellent motives," sneered the Taotai.

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Hongkong, 12th September, 1905. [15]

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